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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 29, 1896.

The first dirty work of a dirty dollar will be to swindle the pensioners.

One month ago a bushel of wheat would buy only 11½ grains of gold. Today it will buy 16½ grains. Has gold fallen, or wheat risen?

If the "Government has the power to create values," why should it ever levy taxes? What is the need of starting with 50 cents' worth of silver to make a dollar? Why not make dollars out of the cheapest material it can get, and make enough of them to pay all of its expenses?

Mr. BRYAN says that "there will be no panic" after his election. Mr. Bryan said equally confidently that the passage of the Wilson Bill would bring about an immediate and great increase of prosperity.

Mr. BRYAN and the Chicago Convention have pitched this campaign on a much lower plane than ever known in a Presidential contest. It is an assault upon virtually everything that is distinctively American.

OVER 1,000,000 barrels of American apples will be shipped to England this year. Would the farmers really get any more for them if we should call 50 cents a dollar?

When President Cleveland said to Princeton College, "When a design is apparent to lure the people from their honest thoughts, and to blind their eyes to the sad plight of National dishonor and bad faith," why did all the Popocrats at once shriek that he meant them, and was "talking politics"?

The home price of our produce is fixed by what we can sell our supplies abroad for. Is any man fool enough to think that we can change this by any juggling with the value of a dollar?

The United States is a great Nation, and can do anything that is possible for the united action of 70,000,000 people, but it can never make 50 cents' worth of silver equal 100 cents' worth of gold.

At Louisville Bourke Cockran described Populism as "a sonorous declamation, based on a fundamental misconception of facts."

At Louisville Bourke Cockran made a strong point by contrasting the conditions which existed there in 1873, when the alleged "crime" was committed, with the splendid improvements in every thing which have been made since 1873. Among other things, nearly every working man in the city owns his own home, which he has acquired since 1873. It is a much more comfortable home than he could have had prior to that time; he rides to and from it on some of the finest street-cars in the world, for a much less price than he paid in 1873, etc.

You cannot afford to do without a copy of No. 13, NATIONAL TRIBUNE LIBRARY, entitled Chronological Record of the Battles, etc., of the War of the Rebellion. It only costs five cents, but it is worth dollars to you, for the information it contains.

The silliest of all the silly chatter of the Popocrats is that of "serfdom to England." As well call us "serfs of England" because we use the same pound-weight and yardstick.

"The dollar of our fathers" and grandfathers was really a gold-dollar. They used 100 gold dollars where they used one silver dollar.

OUR LAST WORD.

TO THE COMRADES EVERYWHERE:

This is the last visit we shall make to you before the great day when the ballots of the people will decide who shall be the next President of the United States. It is the last word we shall have with you before you go to the polls. We feel intensely the momentousness of the occasion.

Four years ago, at this time, we addressed you in a similar way as to the issue then presented to you. We urged you, with all the earnestness we could put into words, to stand solidly by Comrade Ben Harrison, and prevent the return to power of the men who were behind his opponent. We gave you the fullest possible warning of what you might expect from them. Most of you listened to what we said, and believed in it. Many of you did not.

You know the result. You know now that we did not then overdraw the picture. We did not go far enough. Very much worse has come than we dared to predict. You know this to be true, without our further enlarging upon it.

Now we would say to you, with tenfold more earnestness, if we could, that the calamity of Bryan's election will be seventy and seven times more bitter than that which descended upon us four years ago. Then, all we had to fear were raids upon our industries and upon the pensioners. Now we are menaced by threats of a financial revolution which will reach to the very foundations of our prosperity and produce consequences that no man can foresee, but which we know from a thousand experiences in other lands cannot help resulting in misery to every citizen. So absolutely certain is this result regarded that we find arrayed against Mr. Bryan and his supporters the ablest and best men of every party. Never has the country seen the intelligence, the conscience and the common sense of its people so thoroughly on one side of any great question. We do not say this in disparagement of any of you who may have been inclined to the Free Silver side, because we appreciate the peculiar hardships to which many of you have been subjected, and can understand how you may have come to lend a willing ear to the sophistries of financial quacks and blatant humbugs. But if you will reflect, you will at once see that the men who are teaching these dangerous doctrines have never been regarded as safe advisers upon any question, great or small. Almost invariably they have been on the wrong side of every great question that has come before the country. The most prominent of them—those who give tone and character to Mr. Bryan's campaign, and who will inevitably control him if elected—have in times past been the most dangerous enemies the country has ever known, and you bear on your bodies or in your hearts scars received in the desperate struggle to save the Government from them. You must also know that these men hate you to-day as badly as they ever did, and while they may fawn upon you now, you can expect no mercy from them when once in power. All the danger that we anticipated to the pensioners in 1892 was from this class of men, and their ascendancy in the Administration. They were restrained from doing worse than they did by the conservative portion of their party in the North. Now they have kicked out the old-time leaders, from whom we might reasonably expect something, and have the party reins completely in their own hands. We can expect nothing from them any more than we could when they held us prisoners of war at Andersonville and Salisbury. They gave us fair warning of this by the insultingly brief mention in the Chicago platform.

This is far from all. Not content with urging a financial abomination which has never failed to ruin the wretched country trying it, they have added other alarming propositions. They have revived the odious doctrine of States Rights in a particularly objectionable form. They have preached the un-American doctrine of class distinctions and hatred and striven to array one portion of our citizens against another.

They have advocated flagrant sectionalism. They have assailed the venerated Supreme Court, which is the sheet-anchor of law, order and liberty. They have begun a crusade for Anarchy, Socialism and other foreign abominations.

If these men could bring you relief you would purchase it very dearly at the price of the things with which they

would accompany it. You need not be told that. You have only to read the Chicago platform, at which your loyal souls must revolt, and read Mr. Bryan's speeches.

But they cannot possibly bring you relief. Common sense is strongly against any supposition that they can. The unbroken experience of the world for centuries forbids the hope that they can. They are planning to lead the country into as fathomless misery as when they inaugurated the rebellion. They have even less reason for this mad scheme than they had for the precipitating the rebellion.

Now, comrades, the duty of the hour seems so clear that no one ought to mistake it.

A vote for Wm. J. Bryan is a vote to continue the miseries of the past four years, augmented a hundredfold by measures so vicious that beside them those advocated in 1892 seem tame and commonplace.

It is a vote to give the country over to the complete control of the men who came in in 1892, unrestrained by the element which has held their evil tendencies somewhat in check since then.

On the other hand, a vote for Maj. McKinley is a vote to return the control of the country to the hands of the men under whom it enjoyed amazing prosperity.

It is a vote to end the doleful times which set in in 1892, and bring back the full tide of prosperity.

It is a vote to turn from the nostrums of financial quacks to sound ideas and well-established principles.

It is a vote for our friends and against our enemies.

It is a vote to put in the White House a well-tried comrade, who shared every experience of the war with us; who has the deepest sympathy with his old companions-in-arms; who feels on all things exactly as we do; who has been true as steel in every relation of life; whose experience and sound judgment in public affairs is second to that of no other man in the whole country, and whose ability is everywhere acknowledged to be of the highest order.

Now, my comrades, let us have no more straggling on election day, but solid, well-closed ranks for Comrade McKinley.

Yours for National Honor and National Prosperity,

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

The news of the shipment of several cargoes of American wheat to India conveys a lesson as to how closely connected and interdependent the commercial operations of the world have become. Such a shipment has only become possible within a comparatively few years—first, because the distance to India has been immensely shortened, not by the advance in shipbuilding, and, second, because commercial machinery has been so developed that any want existing in one country can be quickly supplied from another. This also shows how our own wheat market has been beaten down. India helped reduce prices by sending her own crops in the markets of the world, and now, when there is a temporary scarcity in India, we retaliate by sending our grain thither to reduce the prices.

ARCHBISHOP KATZER, of Milwaukee, follows the lead of Archbishop Ireland, and says:

I have made a careful study of the question and have read all of Mr. Bryan's silver arguments, but have not found a single point in favor of the free coinage of silver. I can see only one solid reason for following its adoption. It must be known under.

There is no reason to think that free silver would benefit the laboring classes or even the debtors of the country. * * * What I object to most is the rate of 16 to 1. We had free coinage prior to 1873, we are told, and it did not bring ruin, but then silver was worth more as merchandise than as money. It is its cheapness that is objectionable. Those who would be benefited by free silver are the Silver Barons and those who have enough to buy the metal for speculation.

If the dollar is not to be made cheaper no Populist wants it, because the very essence of their howls is that the dollar will buy too much. If the dollar is made cheaper, wages, pensions, and salaries will be cut down, because they will not buy so much as they now do. There is no escaping this.

WHAT a devilish glee swells the breasts of the "old gang" when they see an old soldier fooled into voting to cut down his pension!

Did Bryan or any of his followers ever make a prediction that was fulfilled?

MCKINLEY-MCKINLEY-MCKINLEY.

We will send 100 copies to any address, postage prepaid, for \$3. Ought to sell 100 in a short time in almost any community.

HOW GOLD HAS FALLEN.

As good an illustration as can be found of the steady depreciation of gold, as compared with a unit of human labor, is afforded by the pay table of the United States Army. It is the intention all the time to keep the pay and allowances of the private soldier just a trifle better than the average wages of the common laborer. This will give the Army the pick of the laborers for its ranks. Consequently, the pay of a private soldier at different periods shows the best average pay of the laborers of the country at those periods. The following table shows this monthly pay as fixed by different acts of Congress:

April 12, 1775	.....	\$4
April 30, 1790	.....	3
Jan. 2, 1795	.....	4
July 16, 1798	.....	5
Dec. 12, 1812	.....	8
March 3, 1815	.....	5
July 5, 1838	.....	6
Aug. 4, 1854	.....	11
Aug. 6, 1861	.....	13
May 1, 1864	.....	16
July 1, 1871	.....	13

Now the private soldier receives \$13 a month on enlisting, gets \$14 the third year, \$15 the fourth year, \$16 the fifth year, and \$18 the sixth year and after. At the lowest, he gets more than three times as much as he got 100 years ago, and nearly twice as much as 50 years ago.

THE LONG PENSION CASE.

The United States Supreme Court has dismissed the Long pension case by reason of "abatement," Commissioner Lochren, against whom the action was directed, having retired from the office.

BOTH sides are confidently claiming a large majority of the States and the Electoral Colleges. There is this comforting thought: The Republicans generally know what they are talking about; the Popocrats scarcely ever do.

THE Democratic Platform of 1892 declares that—

The dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement, of the two standards of legislation so shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with, and redeemable in, such coin.

This is exactly the position that the Republicans and Sound Money Democrats maintain to-day.

So many among the Popocrats are only in the movement for the spoils that they cannot comprehend that any man will act from pure, disinterested, patriotic motives. They do nothing except from the hope of immediate personal gain, and so cannot understand that anybody else can think and act differently. Hence the readiness with which they yell "Bought up" at anybody who opposes them. Gen. Harrison recently thought it necessary to deny these allegations as regards himself. It was one of the rare instances where the ex-President wastes his time and words. Nobody believes the allegations.

MR. BRYAN says he is sure that Free Coinage will advance the price of silver to \$1.29 an ounce. On what does he base that belief? Mr. Bland was equally sure in 1878 that coining 2,500,000 silver dollars a month would close the gap of 7 cents that then existed between the bullion and the face values of the silver dollar. We tried this for 12 years, coining nearly 400,000,000 silver dollars. In that time the bullion value of the dollar fell from 93 cents to 75 cents. Then Mr. Bland and his associates were perfectly sure that if we would buy up the total product of the American mines, and hold it in the Treasury, where it would not be in competition with the other silver of the world, silver would rise to par value. We tried that for three years. But the production of silver continued to augment, and the price to fall. In ordinary business a man would be considered a fool to persist in a belief after two such conclusive and disastrous experiments.

ANDREW JACKSON, claimed to be a true "friend of the people." In his last message he said:

"Engaged from day to day in their useful toils, they (workingmen) do not perceive that although their wages are nominally the same, or even somewhat higher, they are greatly reduced in fact by the rapid increase of a spurious currency, which, as it appears to make money abundant, they are at first inclined to consider a blessing. * * * It is not until the prices of the necessities of life become so dear that the laboring classes cannot supply their wants out of their wages that their wages rise."

WE want to kill this Free-Silver fraud so dead at the election that there will be no hope or thought of a resurrection, and our minds will be free to discuss real issues like the Tariff, the Monroe Doctrine, Reciprocity, and the Pension policy.

HON. H. S. PINGREE.

A Big, Brainy Comrade Who is Running for Governor of Michigan.



Last week we published an interesting sketch of Mayor H. S. Pingree, of Detroit, Mich., who is the Republican candidate for Governor of Michigan, and is certain to be elected by a handsome majority. He is one of the biggest-brained men in the country, which has only begun to hear from him. He was a brave, faithful soldier during the war, and has since distinguished himself as a citizen and a public official. He knew all the experiences of a soldier—in the camp, on the march, in battle, and in prison—and is consequently genuinely devoted to the comrades who shared those experiences with him. He is earnest and courageous in defending the rights of the people, and in him the people of Michigan will have a Governor who will promote the highest interests of the State and every citizen in it.

WHEAT AND SILVER.

The Cincinnati Prices Current, a most reliable commercial paper, of wide circulation and influence, gives the following annual average of prices of wheat at Cincinnati and silver at New York for the past 52 years:

Year.	Wheat.	Silver.
1845	\$.70
184669
184768
184867
184966
185065
185164
185263
185362
185461
185560
185659
185758
185857
185956
186055
186154
186253
186352
186451
186550
186649
186748
186847
186946
187045
187144
187243
187342
187441
187540
187639
187738
187837
187936
188035
188134
188233
188332
188431
188530
188629
188728
188827
188926
189025
189124
189223
189322
189421
189520
Oct. 23, 189619

The wheat prices given were almost constantly from 3 to 30 cents higher than the Chicago prices. It will be seen that at no time did the movements of silver and wheat correspond. For example, from 1845 to 1850, when silver was generally above par, wheat remained for a year as low as 60 cents. In 1856, when silver was near the highest point reached in this country, wheat was down to 83 cents at Cincinnati and 62 cents at Chicago. In 1894 silver was 68 cents, and wheat only 54 cents. Last Friday wheat was up to 79 cents, while silver had fallen to 65½ cents. These plain figures tell the whole story very conclusively.

CHAIRMAN Marion Butler's final appeal to the Populists would be much more effective if it contained a few facts. So far the only one we have been able to discover is the assertion that God made the universe. This is in the nature of a concession, and is probably accompanied with the mental reservation that He did not do the work very well, and was a party to the "Crime of 1873."

Two weeks ago Senator Quay produced nervous prostration among the Popocrats by the plain announcement that McKinley had 270 votes certain. Everybody knew that the Pennsylvania Senator never talks unless he knows exactly what he is saying, and it took a good deal of effort on the part of Chairman Jones to rally his colleagues. Now Senator Quay says that his former estimate is too low. Everybody thinks it was.

The Covington saloon-keeper who led in the outrage on Secretary Carlisle bears the anarchy-suggestive name of Dibowski. He is one of the kind of fellows who would like to loot every decent home he could reach. To him every man who has a house and lot of his own is a "rich man," who "has stolen the earnings of the poor," and should be plundered.

When a man says "the purchasing power of a dollar is too great," he means that the wage-earner is getting too much for his money. He can mean nothing else.

The Statistical Bureau of the Agricultural Department has issued a long, carefully-prepared table of prices of wheat and silver during a period of 28 years, ending with June 30, 1895. These figures show conclusively that when silver was high wheat was low. The highest prices we received for wheat from 1877 to 1882, when the average price was a little over \$1.19 a bushel. In 1869, when silver was worth \$1.32 per ounce, No. 1 wheat was worth 63 cents a bushel in gold.

The Utah silver-mine owners are following the example of their colleagues in Colorado and assessing the employees heavily for Bryan campaign funds.

GEN. LEW WALLACE says that McKinley is going to have a landslide in Indiana, "because the Republican party is showing extraordinary vitality. It was never so near right in what it had to offer in opposition to its opponents."

It is very singular what immense prosperity the country enjoyed for 20 years after the "crime of '73." All sections prospered and developed as they never did before. This was only interrupted by the accession to power of the "same old gang."

The cause of the rise in wheat is that the world's crop is about 160,000,000 bushels short. In 1894 the total crop was 2,672,341,000 bushels; in 1895 it was 2,552,677,000 bushels, or about 120,000,000 bushels less. This year it will be still shorter, as the harvests of India and Australia were nearly a failure, that of Argentina was very short, and Russia will not be able to export nearly the amount she has done in previous years. Relatively, the wheat crop of the world is not large. It is not much greater in bushels than the corn crop of the United States. Therefore, it is very sensitive to any increase or decrease in production in any part of the world.

TRIBUNETS.

New York Press: M. S. Q.—Say, young fellow, your fight's over; you'd better take a rest. W. J. B.—Can't. I'm wound up for three weeks yet.

Philadelphia Record: Nell—The fruit you sent me the other day was green. Blyones—That's strange. I sent it by a messenger boy.



St. Paul Globe: I trust, Mr. Bryan, I make my position plain.—Tom Watson.

THE NEW "BONNIE BLUE FLAG." We are a band of growers, Averse to honest toil, A crowd of tireless howlers— If we didn't howl we'd spoil. As long as the patient people Will listen to our din, On the "Crime of '73" we'll heap And every possible sin. Chorus: Wow! Wow! Wow! "The Crime of '73." Hurrah, hurrah for Silver Coinage free. It may hurt you, but won't hurt me. Wow! Wow! Wow! "The Crime of '73."

We are not much on figures, And facts they are a bore, But we're the speechful jiggers To make your ears round sore. We haven't any reason To back up our belief, But paying debts is treason— A creditor 's a thief. Chorus: Wow! Wow! Wow! The workingman's the master's slave, The pensioner's a cheat; The savings bank is freedom's grave, And honesty decays. Economic laws are tyrants' chains, Statistics is a lie. Let us get in, and we'll take pains Those laws to nullify. Chorus: Wow! Wow! etc.

PERSONAL.

Of late the society papers have been having a great deal to say about the affairs of Miss Alice Belknap, daughter of the late Gen. W. T. Belknap, formerly Secretary of War. She is a strikingly beautiful young woman, highly accomplished, a skillful horsewoman, and one of the belles of the National Capital. For some months Mr. Paul May, of the Belgian Legation, has been paying marked attentions to her, and she has given sufficient evidence that these were not unreciprocated. The report has been current that they were engaged, and now it is asserted that they are to be married very shortly. Mr. May is wealthy, well educated, and very popular in social and diplomatic circles. He belongs to a family of very wealthy Jewish bankers in Belgium. His father was a banker, and at one time the Belgian Consul-General at San Francisco. Young May is the only Hebrew in the Diplomatic Corps. He lived in this country some time with his father, and was educated at Oxford, England. Instead of following the traditions of his family and going into business, he decided to enter diplomacy. It seems that as early as last Spring he announced to his family his determination to marry Miss Belknap, but they were inflexible against any alliance with a Christian woman. In June he went home to argue the question with them, but did not succeed. Then Miss Belknap resolved to become a Hebrew. It is said that she will shortly make an avowal of her faith and go through all the rites and ceremonies which the Hebrew religion demands of converts. Mrs. Belknap denies that an engagement exists, but says that she is very fond of Mr. May; that she could not ask a better match for her daughter, and if the young people are still deeply in love with one another at the end of six months she will approve of their marriage.

On the afternoon of Oct. 21, one of the employees of the National Cemetery at Fredericksburg discovered the dead body of a man on one of the benches. He called the Superintendent, and it was discovered that a frequent visitor at the cemetery had committed suicide. Papers found on the body determined that it was that of W. T. Ransbush, of Janesville, Wis., formerly a member of Co. K, 51st N. Y., and of Ely Post, No. 31, Department of Wisconsin. Notes were found on the body to the proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, asking him in F. C. & L. to take care of the things left in his room, and to the pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Fredericksburg, asking for a Christian burial. It developed that Ransbush had run an extraordinary career at Janesville, Wis. He went there 20 years ago, and entered the real estate and banking business. He got hold of a set of blank books, and when the records of the County were burned, it is said by his hand, he had the only proofs of title of all the real estate in Dodge County. He became a social, religious, and business leader, and no man was more esteemed. He was the agent and trustee for a great number of estates and investments, and no man doubted his word. He systematically abused every trust reposed in him, and has left behind a maze of forged mortgages and deeds, mutilated records and embezzlements, the end whereof no one knows or can discover until everything is thoroughly examined, which will take a long time. At present his standing is estimated at \$200,000. When his misdoings could no longer be concealed he fled, and from Philadelphia sent his wife a complete confession. He claimed that he had spent all the money in living beyond his proper income, and that not a dollar had been spent in gambling, speculation, or debauchery. He went from Philadelphia to Richmond, and thence to Fredericksburg, and spent several days in wandering over the battlefields and camping-grounds where he had been with his regiment. The 51st N. Y. went out from New York City under Col. Edward Ferrero, and his subsequent Colonels were Robert R. Potter, Charles W. Leonard, and John G. Wright. It was in the Ninth Corps, and its active service began at Roanoke Island. It lost heavily at Antietam, Fredericksburg, the Wilderness, and Petersburg, and the graves of its dead are scattered from Albemarle Sound to the Mississippi River.

Comrade Wm. E. Webster, Sergeant, Cowan's battery, writes to the Auburn (N. Y.) Advertiser his memories of bloody battle and crowning victory of Cedar Creek, where Maj. McKinley stood well up to the front, by the side of Gen. Hayes, amid the storm of bullets and shot. That was where Sheridan found him when he came "from Winchester, 20 miles away."

Comrade W. S. Platt, Co. H, 9th Ohio Cav., is editor and manager of the Fremont (Mich.) Indicator, a bright Republican paper, established in 1874, and having quite an influence in the lumber region. At a meeting of Gold Standard Democrats at Keokuk, Iowa, a letter was read from Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, in which he came out most unequivocally for Sound money. He said that he was a lifelong Democrat, and that this was the second time that he had ever taken a decided stand in politics, the other being when he advocated the re-election of Abraham Lincoln.

One of the great social events in Washington in the Spring of 1894 was the marriage of Miss Harriet Blaine, youngest child of the dead statesman, to Truxton Beale, son of Gen. Beale, of California, and Minister to Persia under President Harrison. It was soon rumored that the young people did not get along well together, and though a child was born to them they ceased living together a year ago, and on Oct. 29 a divorce was granted Mrs. Beale by the court at Augusta, Me. The plea was "neglect to provide," and no defense was offered. Mrs. Beale relinquishes all claim to dower, and is given the custody of her child. This adds another chapter to the unhappy domestic history of the Blaines. In addition to the death of the illustrious father, two sons of unusual promise—Walker and Edmund—and a daughter—Mrs. Coppinger—have died, and the wife of James G. Blaine, Jr., secured a divorce. The family now consists of Mrs. Blaine, Margaret, wife of Gen. Demarech, the musician's Jas. G. Jr., and Mrs. Beale.

Veterans of the Country's Greatest Army Who Have Answered the Last Call. MANN.—At his home, at Philadelphia, Oct. 16, of pneumonia, Col. Wm. B. Mann, aged 80 years. He went out as Colonel of the 24th Pa. Reserve, but resigned in October, 1861. He was Prothonotary of Philadelphia from 1854 to 1875, and had been prominent for years as a Republican leader.

GALLUP.—A Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 28, Capt. L. A. Gallup, 53th Conn., aged 58, Comrade Gallup enlisted as a private in Co. F, Aug. 30, 1862. He was commissioned First Lieutenant Sept. 28, 1862, and a few days later was made Captain of his company. He was honorably mustered out Aug. 17, 1863. He was appointed to a position in the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C., in 1868, and Col. Joseph Selden was selected by Gov. Buckingham to reorganize the 9th, 12th, and 13th Conn., which work was done successfully. Capt. Gallup joined Sedgwick Post, N. York, which was in 1879. He was elected Commander in 1894, which office he held at the time of his death. He was also a member of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut, the Putnam Branch, Sons of the American Revolution.

STEVENS.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 1, Wm. L. Stevens, Co. A, 23rd Pa., aged 59, funeral was attended by the survivors of the Association of Co. A, Admiral DuPont Post, Co. Town Post, and Admiral DuPont Camp.